

Fair.
Severe Cold.
Northwesterly Winds.

LEADS LOCAL PAPERS IN AMOUNT OF READING MATTER

RALLYING TO GERMANY

Its Transvaal Policy Endorsed by All Europe.

RIGHT HAND TO FRANCE

Real and Lasting Unrest the Inevitable Result of the Present Curious Diplomatic Situation—His Opposition to England Has the Support of Every Other Power.

(Special to The Times.)

(Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.)
Paris, Jan. 4.—The Emperor of Germany's dispatch to the president of the South African republic has made upon public and diplomatic opinion in Europe an impression, of which it is impossible to convey an adequate idea.

The manner in which the Kaiser has ranged himself on the side of the Boers astonishes and rejoices simultaneously all those who have to complain of English policy—in other words the whole of Europe.

From the diplomatic point of view there is less satisfaction to be expressed. It is generally believed that real and lasting unrest will be the outcome of the frequent and successive crises which have lately been passing across Europe.

England will not submit quietly to the diplomatic defeats she has just sustained in China, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Transvaal. She possesses potent means of action, and she will not fail to set them going.

On the other hand the different steps taken by Emperor William proves his desire to establish closer relations with France, and the resulting situation is the most curious that diplomacy has witnessed since 1870.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

GERMANY IN A WAR FEVER.

Declared on All Hands That England Must Recede or Fight.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The emperor's act in sending a message to President Kruger, of the South African Republic, congratulating him upon the victory of the Boers over the armed forces into the Transvaal, by Dr. Jameson, administrator of the British South African Company, is hailed with enthusiasm in Germany and will add greatly to its popularity.

Being a true interpretation of the intensity of German public hostility toward Great Britain. The message of the emperor could not have been a very great surprise to the English government, as some days prior to the publication of the message the emperor instructed Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to Great Britain, to inform Lord Salisbury with the utmost frankness that it was the fixed determination of Germany not to allow the government of the South African Republic to be overthrown.

At the same time Count von Hatzfeldt was instructed to demand an explanation of the movements of the authorities of the British South African Company. These representations were immediately answered by the British foreign office.

The first replies made by Lord Salisbury were decidedly unsatisfactory, so much so, indeed, that the relations of the two governments on Wednesday last became so strained as to be of the point of absolute rupture.

SALISBURY SURRENDERED.
The consequence was that a diplomatic surrender on the part of Lord Salisbury was the only thing that averted the gravest climax. Even now, although the situation is modified, it is not devoid of danger, and the summaries of the comments of the English press upon the emperor's interference in this Transvaal affair, which are published here, serve to heighten the popular anger against England, while the anti-English feeling pervades all classes of the German people.

Every political party and group, the Socialists included, sides with the Boers and denounces the aggression of England. The North German Gazette quotes with expressions of approval the Cologne Gazette, that the Transvaal republic is an absolutely independent State, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung says that not only the road to Johannesburg lies through Berlin.

Several newspapers with government affiliations and inspirations concur in these expressions, and add that the alliance between Russia and France has been endangered by the accession of the triple alliance to a coalition of European powers with anti-English aims.

A number of papers are existing in the isolation of England and predict that her lonely situation will become an important factor in the settlement in the Venezuelan difficulty.

WILL VOLUNTEER FOR TRANSVAAL.
The youth, the brawn and sinew of Germany, are moved to offer active assistance to the Boers, while the elders are inspired to tender moral and financial aid.

Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer, was charged by a meeting of the Deutsche Colonial Gesellschaft, held yesterday, to send a cablegram to President Kruger of the republic, expressing the sympathy of the society with him and his cause and promising active and material support.

A private syndicate has placed at the disposal of Dr. Peters the sum of 300,000 marks for the purpose of organizing a corps of volunteers to go to the Transvaal, and similar offers have been plentiful.

Among other offers is that of a number of young Americans, studying in Germany, who have expressed their readiness to accept a chance to fight the British if the conflict in South Africa is continued.

The sum of the position is that Great Britain must withdraw her pretensions to a right to interfere in the Transvaal and punish the leaders of the British South African Company who are responsible for the invasion of the Boer territory or she will inevitably become involved in a collision with Germany.

A formal German protectorate over the South African republic is not desired, but the government of Germany will support the Transvaal republic in declaring the convention of 1884 void, thus enabling the Boers to obtain their full independence of Great Britain. Virtually England's claims to sovereignty over the Transvaal must in all respects be abolished.

ALL AGAINST ENGLAND.
If the South African republic shall ask a reference of the matters in dispute between itself and England the questions will be referred to the European powers which are interested in Africa, and Germany will support such a conference.

France can be relied upon to take part, and if a conference is had it will greatly disappoint German expectations. If the question of the Transvaal is not decided in recognition of the independence, not only of the Transvaal, but of the Orange Free State as well.

It is not denied here that reforms in the administration of the South African republic is advisable, but these must be obtained

without the application of foreign pressure, British or any other, as strictly questions for internal settlement.

Little or no sympathy is bestowed upon Dr. Jameson and Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to President Kruger to deal generously with the British South African prisoners, is verified by the German press, which declares that a summary trial by court-martial, followed by the prompt execution of the leaders of the raid, commends itself to German opinion as the proper mode of procedure in their cases.

A strict application of the law involving the rank and file of the prisoners, would not meet with approval here, but it is the general opinion that an example ought to be made of the leaders.

Mountain Fell Upon Him.

Telluride, Col., Jan. 4.—A section of a mountain near here broke away early this morning and came tearing down to the valley, crushing all before it. John Miller, a miner, was caught in the rush and instantly killed.

AGAINST THE TWO PARTIES

Reform Elements to Combine and Nominate a Ticket.

Bimetallists, Prohibitionists, Suffragists, Trades Unionists and Others Said to Be Concerned.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The fact developed this afternoon that an important movement is not long to be a rumouring up of representative members of all reform parties, such as the Bimetallist League, Prohibitionists, Woman's Suffragists, grangers, trades unionists, etc., at the time and place to be decided by the national convention of the People's party with the view of forming a coalition of these elements and the placing in the field of a union Presidential ticket.

The national committee of the Populists met at St. Louis a week from next Friday for the purpose of devising upon the place and date for holding the convention and that city as well as Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City, are in the field for the privilege of entertaining the delegates.

The Illinois committee has also been quickly working to the same end, and Eugene Smith, the national committeeman from this State, has been in correspondence with leading members of the party, East, West, and South.

The numerous replies that he has received have developed the existence of a remarkably strong sentiment in favor of inviting the silver, temperance, and other reform elements, to meet with the Populists for a conference before the national convention, and the national committee at its forthcoming meeting will be asked to so word its call as to lay the ground-work of such a union, or to issue a special invitation to all reform parties to meet at the time and place for which the convention may be set.

CHEATING ALREADY.

The Great Joint Traffic Agreement Is Being Boldly Violated.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The provisions of the new joint traffic agreement among Eastern lines are said to have been already violated by the Wabash and Michigan Central roads.

The roads are accused of allowing grain shippers from \$2 to \$3 a car for transfer of grain at Chicago and Joliet elevators under contracts with the elevator companies which cannot be broken.

This amounts to a cut rate, and relief has been asked.

ALLISON OR CAMERON.

Montana Supreme Judge Names His Presidential Favorites.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4.—Judge William Hunt of the supreme court of Montana is visiting in this city in connection with the Montana case.

He says that Montana is for Allison for President and McKinley for Vice President. He says that if Don Cameron was in the field he would be for him first, last and for all time on account of his attitude on the silver question.

Did She Wear Bloomers?

New York, Jan. 4.—Miss Harriet Coffin of New York, who is reported to be the daughter of a wealthy family, while begging through Orange on Tuesday was chased some distance by a rabid St. Bernard dog.

The dog attacked Miss Coffin, and the girl, bravely oversteering a longish to faint, put on steam and distanced the brute. The St. Bernard was afterwards killed.

Will Admit Women Lawyers.

Pittsburg, Jan. 4.—The Bar Association of this city today decided to permit women to practice law here. A resolution to exclude women from practicing law was overwhelmingly defeated after a spirited discussion of nearly two hours at one of the largest meetings ever held by the association.

Back Arturians Ashore.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The owner of the bark Arturians received word this afternoon that the vessel had run ashore at Santa Rosa, I. C., and that the vessel was a total loss. She was built in 1890. Her carpenter lost his life in the wreck.

Granted Audience by the Pope.

Rome, Jan. 4.—The pope today granted an audience to the Most Rev. John Hennessey, D. D., archbishop of Dubuque, and Right Rev. John Shanley, D. D., bishop of Jamestown.

INCENSED AT THE KAISER

All Britain Ablaze With Anger at His Deliberate Insult.

VENEZUELA NOT THOUGHT OF

All Other Questions Trivial Compared to the Passion That Has Been Aroused by the Dispatch of the German Emperor to President Kruger—Salisbury Chagrined.

London, Jan. 4.—The message sent yesterday by Emperor William to President Kruger of the South African republic, has aroused popular wrath in England to an unmeasured extent, and has done more to excite the public mind than did President Cleveland's message to the Venezuelan dispute.

The latter dealt with a question that was of remote public interest and little understood here, but the German Emperor has touched roughly the wounds ranking in British memories ever since the ignominy of Majuba Hill, where the Boers inflicted a crushing defeat on troops belonging to the regular army of Great Britain.

Furthermore, the message to the president of the Transvaal outrages the British belief that the South African republic still pertains to the queen's dominions. His majesty's message said:

"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people, and without appealing for help to friendly powers, you have succeeded by your energetic action against the armed bands, which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from without."

GOVERNMENT MAY ACT.

If the government responds to the passion that is now rising to fever heat throughout Great Britain, it will take early notice of the emperor's message in terms amounting to an outspoken challenge, and the country, which it would be difficult to persuade into accepting the United States as a foe, would not hesitate to tackle Germany.

The Venezuelan dispute has hardly stirred the national pulse; throughout it has chiefly been a matter of declaration on the part of newspapers. Germany's intervention in the Transvaal has set England and the United States on their feet.

The perception of Great Britain's solitary position among the powers of the world is now forced upon public conviction and this fact will undoubtedly be the result of the emperor's message and appeal in hastening an agreement with the demands of the United States regarding Venezuela.

The Saturday Review (Independent) advocates the making of concessions to the United States. It quotes from the New York Times to the effect that it will be better for England to eat crow at home than to eat dirt abroad, and adds: In view of our enemies on the continent Lord Salisbury must yield. It is better to eat a deal of home crow than any amount of dirt.

The Globe (Conservative) says that the entire empire will become a war party if emperor William's words are followed by deeds.

The mildest Liberal organs write in the same tone. The papers teem with abuse of German insolence and arrogance and the emperor's deliberate insult and appeal to the government to strengthen its fighting forces and to prepare for war.

WILL SALISBURY ACT?

This time the press accurately reflects popular feeling. The question is, will Lord Salisbury's ministry obey the country's best?

It is an amazing fact that during the recent troubles Lord Salisbury has not once summoned a meeting of the full Cabinet.

With the crisis in the East, President Cleveland's message and war clouds all around, the prime minister acts like an irresponsible dictator.

He communicates constantly with the queen and her advisers, and consults the Lord Chamberlain, the cabinet secretary, and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, his inner cabinet, but ignores the rest of his colleagues.

The last cabinet council was held on November 16. At that time the ministers merely arranged a program of their several bills. They were not allowed to discuss foreign policy.

But if not in touch with the public, Lord Salisbury keeps closely allied with the press party, where German influence is dominant. The country may call for war with Germany, but dynastic considerations and court affiliations would oppose being way to the popular demand and before a public storm threatening the existence of the government.

The cable dispatches sent from Washington by the special representative of the Morning Chronicle, giving the unpublished correspondence about the British Guiana boundary dispute exchanged by Lord Aberdeen, colonial secretary, and the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, and Senator Fortique, the then Venezuelan minister to England, which dispatches were cable in full to the United Press, seems to have burst on the foreign office as a surprise.

It is almost incredible that the permanent officials at the foreign office, who are responsible for coaching the prime minister, should have been ignorant of the correspondence. Yet it is known in official circles that the brief on which Lord Salisbury based his reply to Secretary of State Olney did not mention the dispatches that were cable to the Chronicle.

It is understood that the prime minister is deeply chagrined because of this fact. He may mark his displeasure by insisting that the rest of the permanent officials shall retire.



The Disfigured British Beast Lashes His Tail.—Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA'S BLOT ERASED

Across-the-River Tracks Have Given Up the Fight.

HORSES AND MEN SCATTER

Public Opinion, The Times and Gov. O'Ferrall's Attitude Close Up the Gambling Hounds—Great Suffering Among the Hungers-On and Horses Go United—Few Able to Get Away.

Horse racing is dead, for a time at least, in Virginia.

During the past two days both of the tracks across the river—St. Asaph and Alexandria—have closed down. This action on their part was very sudden, and the announcement that they would not resume racing until spring was received with much surprise and consternation by the sporting fraternity, but with great rejoicing by the peace-loving citizens of Washington.

The following paragraph from the message Gov. O'Ferrall sent to the Virginia legislature when that body convened in the early part of last month, was the first warning that the outlawed tracks, running across the river under the name of the Virginia Jockey Club and the Old Dominion Jockey Club, had that vigorous measures would be taken to prevent them from racing during the winter months.

"The racing on horse tracks has become a shame and disgrace to Virginia. It has been carried on the river, and has attracted the gambling fraternity, including the worst elements of it, from every section of the country; and invited the protests of the State to the tracks to be corrupted."

"I earnestly recommended that the act of March 3, 1884, be amended by striking out the exception in favor of agricultural associations or fairs, and driving clubs or parks."

The selling of books, or making of pools or money bets, is strictly prohibited in the State of Virginia. Other States have driven horse-race gambling from their borders; enlightened public sentiment is doing it; public morals condemn it. Will this State continue to make her borders the rendezvous and refuge of the gamblers driven away from Jersey City and Galienburg? Betting at fairs, wheel-of-fortune or keno table is prohibited and punished. Why permit it on a horse-race? Upon what principle can one be prohibited and the other licensed? Is it immoral and degrading to gamble with cards, but moral and elevating to gamble on horse racing? I am sure you will answer these questions as the moral."

TIMES' FIGHT HAS WON.
The persistent war that The Times has waged against these places, which have been a standing disgrace to the name of sport, has at last won the victory. The general public, the tracks have flourished with more or less success since the first day that they threw open their gates to the general public.

So long as they raced through the summer, spring, and fall, when all the elements were in their favor and the track afforded a place of recreation and amusement for the citizens of Washington and the surrounding country, without doing harm to the noble animals that furnish the sport, the only opposition that they received was to the fact that both places had degenerated into mere gambling machines, whose sole object seemed to be to fleece the public.

When, however, they flew directly in the face of public opinion and continued to race after the winter months had set in, a cry of indignation arose from all lovers of true sport. It spread all over the country, and in the course of time awoke the Governor of Virginia from the trance into which he had apparently fallen, and he then sent the message to the legislature, which announced that the beginning of the end was near.

REALIZED IT TOO LATE.
There was no mistaking the meaning of the message nor his determination to carry it out.

Continued on Seventh Page.

FATAL TENEMENT FIRE

Two Polish Jews Killed and Four Injured.

MANY MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

Conflagration Supposed to Have Been Started by a Lighted Match Being Thrown Among Oil Barrels in the Cellar—Children Dropped to the Roofs of Adjoining Buildings.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4.—Two men were killed, four were badly hurt, and a score of more persons had miraculous escapes this afternoon at a fire in a combined store, hall and tenement house on the corner of Third and Gaslight streets. The dead are:

Harris Levi, aged forty-five years, suffocated.

Morris Feinberg, aged thirty years, spine fractured and internally injured. He died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

The injured are: Jacob Venisky, aged twenty-two years; Lewis Verblum, thirty-eight years; David Kolinsky, thirty-eight years; Bernard Balmisky, twenty-three years. The victims are all Polish Jews.

CARELESSNESS CAUSED IT.

The building in which the fire occurred is a four-story brick structure. The first floor was occupied by the owner, Samuel Lipman, as a grocery store and residence; the second floor contained a large hall; the third floor was occupied as a meeting place by the United Tailors of Philadelphia; and the top floor was utilized as a residence by Joseph Zellars.

The fire, which is supposed to have originated from a lighted match being carelessly thrown among oil barrels in the cellar, enveloped the building in a short space of time.

A score of tailors, who had been holding a meeting on the third floor, rushed to the windows, and the majority of them jumped safely to the sidewalk, a canopy awaiting breaking their falls. The four who were hurt, however, received their injuries by jumping.

PEEL HAD TO BE SUFFOCATED.

Harris Levi was afraid to jump and he fell back into the room and was suffocated. Marks Feinberg hung from a window sill until the heat caused him to release his hold and fell, landing in a barrel. He died soon afterwards.

The five small children of Joseph Zellars were saved by their sixteen-year-old sister, Jennie, taking them to the roof and dropping them onto the roofs of adjoining buildings. The children finally reached the ground in safety.

The loss will exceed \$5,000.

DROPPED DEAD ON DECK.

Commander Kingsley of the Essex Expires From Heart Disease.

(Special to The Times.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—Commander Kingsley, of the training ship Essex, which has been off Yorktown since Wednesday fell dead of heart failure at 3 o'clock this afternoon, just after his dinner, on board of his ship.

He was in apparently good health previous to that time and was in good spirits over the expected meeting with his wife in Washington tomorrow.

Commander Kingsley was born in New York State about fifty years ago, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1875, and was assigned to the schooner Sabine.

He was promoted to lieutenant in 1878. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1879, and served on the "Brooklyn" on the European station in that year. He was promoted to lieutenant commander, and assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1884.

He afterwards did duty at the government torpedo station and at the Boston Navy Yard, and became a commander in 1892. Commander Kingsley also served in the hydrographic branch, and was on duty at different times aboard the old monitor, war Lackawanna, Colorado, and the Richmond and New Hampshire.

SANCTIONED BY MORAES

Brazil Will Not Arbitrate the Financial Dispute.

Senor Gam's Transfer to Argentina Regarded by That Government as a Compromise.

(Special to The Times.)

(Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.)
Buenos Ayres, Argentina, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 4.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that President Moraes has sanctioned the reply of the Brazilian foreign minister to Great Britain rejecting proposals to submit to arbitration the Trinidad affair.

The refusal of Minister Carvalho says in his note that the internal political situation in Brazil does not admit of any other arbitration to the suggestion made by Great Britain, especially in view of the position assumed only lately by the President of the United States in the Venezuelan incident.

The Italian minister in Rio Janeiro is energetically pushing the claims of his country against Brazil.

Gen. Gakono, commander of the government forces in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in a general order has been publicly thanked for his pacification of the disturbed territory.

Jose Fresno printed an article today, highly eulogistic in tone, congratulating the government of Chile for its choice of so competent and sympathetic a minister as Senor Don Domingo Gana to represent that republic in Argentina.

STATE OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday, with all withdrawals out, stood at \$61,311,828. The withdrawals at New York for "domestic purposes" were \$113,000.

MORRIS UPON AUSTIN.

London, Jan. 4.—William Morris, the poet, said in an interview that he did not know whether Alfred Austin was a suitable poet laureate or not. He never read his books, but supposed he was a decent sort of literary man.

The poet laureateship was a court office that had been accidentally held by two great poets.

He knew that Lord Tennyson had taken the office with reluctance. It was the queen's right to choose whom she liked and nobody cared whom she selected.

SLEEPER FOR SPEAKER.

Ohio House Cancels Nominates Of- ficers.

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—David L. Sleeper of Athens was nominated for speaker today by the House Republican caucus. The party's majority in the House is twenty-six out of fifty.

John R. Malloy was nominated for clerk and Charles H. Boser of Dayton, for speaker pro tem. In the Senate Republican caucus Alexander Caine of Franklin was nominated for clerk, and John C. Hunsinger of Gallia for pro tem.

MELEK NOT ADVANCING.

Abyssinian Army Is Still at Dolo and Fighting Is Desultory.

Rome, Jan. 4.—Advices received by the government from Abyssinia state that the Italian troops at Mikale have been informed Gen. Barattieri, commanding the Italian forces operating in Abyssinia, that disputes among the leaders of the natives are causing separate raids to be made upon the Italians.

The rumor that King Melek, with his forces, has begun an advance is denied. The Abyssinian army is still at Dolo.

S.S. Mowera Probably Lost.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 4.—A life boat and buoy belonging to the Canadian-Australian steamer Mowera has been picked up on the beach near Ozette, fifteen miles south of Cape Flattery. The news reached here this evening, creating the widest excitement among shipping men, it being feared the steamer has been wrecked. They were found three days ago.

Death of a Railroad Man.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 4.—Capt. J. H. Tebbels, a well-known railroad man for years, traveling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, died this morning at the insane asylum at Pueblo, where he was lately committed.

Miss Willard's Dates Cancelled.
Asheville, N. C., Jan. 4.—Miss Frances E. Willard has been compelled to cancel her engagements for Virginia and Maryland on account of a severe cold contracted and will go south for the remainder of the winter.

Italy's Rough Passage.

New York, Jan. 4.—The overdue steamer Italia, from Genoa, for which some anxiety has been felt during the past few days, anchored in quarantine at 10-40 o'clock tonight after a very rough passage. All on board are well.

BREWERS AT WAR

All Members of Gambrinus Assembly Locked Out.

BITTER FIGHT PROBABLE

National Capital Company Has Involved Other Concerns.

MEN VERY CONSERVATIVE

When Told That Their Services Were No Longer Required They Finished Their Work and Cleaned Up Their Places Before They Left—Possibility That the Eccentric Engineers Will Be Drawn Into the Contest, Gambrinus Assembly Backed by District Assembly No. 66 and Federation of Labor—Arrangements Performed to Obtain Union Beer From Western Points—Further Discussion of the Situation to Be Had by Union Men Today.

ONE VIEW OF THE MATTER.

"The fact of the matter is," said one of the members of Gambrinus last night, "Mr. Curry knew this trouble was coming, and thought if he could keep the drivers out of the union he could utilize them to his advantage than he could green hands."

The trouble which cul